North America's Leader in Hazardous Material Information Management

1905 Aston Avenue, Carlsbad, CA 92008 Phone (800) 451-8346 Fax (760) 602-8888

MSDS PRODUCT INFORMATION

Date: 10/07/2005

To: MSDS Requester

From: 3E Company

Subject: The MSDS you have requested

[] MSDS NOT REQUIRED

In response to your request for a Material Safety Data Sheet, according to the OSHA Hazard Communicatin Standard (Right-to-Know), the following item is an article. Articles are defined in 29 CFR 1910.1200(c). Products such as Drugs, cosmetics, food, or alcoholic beverages, wood or wood products, and tobacco or tobacco products, as defined in 29 CFR1910.1200(b)(6), are exempt from the Hazard Communication Standard. Items that are considered articles, as defined in 29 CFR 1910.1200(c), are also exempt from this Standard. Therefore, the manufacturer is not required to provide an MSDS for this product.

[X] MSDS DISCONTINUED PRODUCT

In response to your request for a Material Safety Data Sheet, the manufacturer has discontinued the product listed below. The MSDS Attached is the most current version, or an MSDS is no longer available.

[] MSDS BEST COPY AVAILABLE

The MSDS attached is the best copy available from the manufacturer.

[] MANUFACTURER NO LONGER IN BUSINESS

In response to your request for a Material Safety Data Sheet, a current MSDS could not be obtained for this product. It has been determined that the manufacturer listed below is no longer in business. A current address and phone number could not be located.

Manufacturer: L.L. Brewton Lumber Co., Inc.

Product Name: Osmose Brand Pressure Treated Wood, For Home Depot (DISCONTINUED)



MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET: OSMOSE BRAND PRESSURE TREATED WOOD

SECTION

MSOS NUMBER:	O-CCAW
MSDS CODE:	CCAW
SYNONYMS:	N/A
MANUFACTURED BY:	
DIVISION:	Wood Preserving Division
EPAREGISTRATION NUMBER:	N/A
VENDOR:	N/A
EMERGENCY PHONE	(716) 882-5905
OTHER CALLS:	(770) 228-8434
ADDRESS:	980 Ellipokt Streek, Buffalo, New York 14209
MSDS PREPARED BY:	Ten Muchay
DATE PREPARED	April 23, 1990
DATE LAST REVISED:	April 9, 1965

SECTION II - HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTSADENTITY INFORMATION

TRADE NAME: OSMOSE BRAND PRESSURE TREATED WOOD. INGREDIENT NAME	CAS	OSHAPEL	ACGIHITLY	OTHER	**
Arsenic Penioxide	1303-28-2	O.O. mg/M³	0.01 mg/M	N/A	. See chart
Copper Choice	1317-39-1	85 A5 1.0 mg/M. ³ 85 Cu	88 A\$ 1.0 mg/M ³ 85 CU	N/A	See chart below.
Trivalent Chromium	1308-38-9	1,0 mg/M²	0.5 mg/M³	N/A	See chart
Wood Dust (if machined)	N/A	as Cr 5 mg/m³	85 Čī S mg/ m³	N/A	below See chart below

PERCENTAGE OF HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

COMPONENT						
	.25 pcf	4 pcf	6 pci	1,0 pcf	2.5 pcf	
Arsenic Pentoxide	.3 %	.4 %	.5 %	1 %	2.6 %	
Copper Oxide	.15 %	1,2 %	3%	.6%	1.3 %	
Trivalent	.4 %	.6%	.9 %	1.4 %	3,3 %	
Chromium		<u> </u>		<u> </u>		
Wood Dust	84.28 %	83.98 %	83.47 %	82.45 %	78.88 %	

This represents the maximum amount of wood dust that could be generated if the wood was completely machined.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

States and territories operating their own OSHA programs may have more protective PEL levels. Contact your state agency to determine the status of the PELS in your state

The above percentages are based on the applicable retention, a wood density of 32 pcf., and a moisture contact of 15% the above values may vary due to the variability of treatment and the natural variability of wood.

...The Arsenic Pentoxide in this product is not subject to OSMA arsenic standard 29 CFR 1910.1018.

SECTION IN TCHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS

BOILING	MELTING	FREEZING	SPECIFIC GR	VITY B	ENT VOLATILE	THEORETICAL VOC CONTENT (PERCENT OF WEIGHT)	
POINT	N/A	N/A	As Wood		N/A	CONTRACTONIA CONTRACTOR	
WEIGHT PE	pH;		VAPOR. (1994) - RESSURE		DENSITY	EVAPORATION RATE	
APPEARANCE A	WATER: Highly to AND ODOR:	Green-yellow was		TIN WATER N	<u> </u>		



.. SECTION IV - FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

FLASH POINT	METHO	D FL	LMMABLE LIMITS IN AIR	AUTOIGNITION TEMPERATURE		
N/A	N/A		- N/A		N/A	
				0.00		
NFPA CODES	HEALTH	1	HMIS CODES:	HEAL	TH	1
	FLAMMABILITY	1		FLAM	MABILITY	1
	REACTIVITY	. 0			TIVITY	0
	OTHER	N/A		PROT	ECTION	В
EXTINGUISHER MEDIA	. Water fog,	foam, CO ₂ , dry chemic	gi .			,

*B = salety glasses and gloves

SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES: Toxic vapors from wood and preservative may be given off in a fire. Wear full protective equipment and self-contained air unit. UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS: N/A

SECTION V - REACTIVITY DATA

IS THIS CHEMICAL STABLE UNDER NORMAL CONDITIONS OF HANDLING/STORAGE (YM)? Y CONDITIONS TO AVOID (REGARDING STABILITY): N/A INCOMPATIBILITY (MATERIALS TO AVOID): N/A HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: Thermal: Ash will contain free arsenic and chromium and may be toxic. HAZAROOUS POLYMERIZATION POSSIBLE (Y/N)? N CONDITIONS TO AVOID (REGARDING POLYMERIZATION): NIA

SECTION VI - HEALTH HAZARDS

ROUTES OF ENTRY: Eye and/or skin contact to wood, inhalation of dust.

SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS OF ACUTE OVEREXPOSURE: EYE - Treated or untreated wood dust may cause mechanical inflation, SKIN - Handling may cause splinters. Prolonged and/or repeated direct contact with treated or untreated wood dust may cause mild, transient imitation. Some species of untreated wood dust may cause allergic context dermatitis in sensitive individuals. See COMMENTS, INHALATION - Finely divided treated or untreated wood dust may cause nose, threat or lung irritation and other respiratory effects. Burning treated wood can release toxic metals into ash and possible smoke. Some species of untreated wood dust may cause ellergic respiratory response in sensitive individuals. See COMMENTS, INGESTION - Not anticipated to be a health problem. A single ingestion by a small child of a large amount (approximately 2.5 oz. or 6 cubic inches) of treated wood dust may require immediate medical attention. See NOTE TO PHYSICIAN and COMMENTS.

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN: If one ounce of treated wood dust per 10 lbs. of body weight are ingested, acute arsenic inluxication is a possibility.

CHRONIC OVEREXPOSURE: See the above exposure comments.

CHEMICAL LISTED AS A CARCINOGEN OR POTENTIAL CARCINOGEN?: See COMMENTS section on page 3.

- NATIONAL TOXICOLOGY PROGRAM (YAN): Y
- IARC MONOGRAPHS (YM): Y
- OSHA (Y/N): Y

MEDICAL CONDITIONS GENERALLY AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE: Individuals with pre-existing disease in or a history of ailments involving the skin, kidney, liver, respiratory tract, eyes, or nervous system are at a greater than normal risk of developing adverse effects from woodworking operations with this product.



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D EMERGENCY PHONE NUMBER OF MANUFACTURERE (716) 882-5905

indicated. Seek medical sid.

2. EYE CONTACT: Gently flush any particles from the eye with large amounts of cold water, DO NOT RUB EYES.
3. SKIN CONTACT: Rinse skin free of sawdust material with water to avoid abrasion of skin DO NOT RUB until skin is free of material then wash thoroughly with soap and water.

4. INGESTION:

Give 1.1.2 glasses of milk of water to victim if conscious and alert. Induce vomiting or give 1.1.2 oz. (30 - 60 g) activated charcoal in water to victim if conscious and alert. See COMMENTS.

COMMENTS

Individuals with pro-existing disease in or a history of allments involving the slon, lodney, liver, respiratory tract, eyes, or nervous system are at a 🕾 greater than normal risk of developing adverse effects from woodworking operations with this product.



UNTREATED WOOD DUST OR SAWDUST: The principal health effects reported from occupational exposure to sawdust or wood dust generated from untreated wood are demaitits, rhinkis, conjunctivitis, reduced or suppressed mucociliary clearance rates, chronic obstructive lung changes, and nasal sinus cancer. Skin and respiratory sensitization have been reported from exposure to hardwood dust. Epidemiological studies have been reported on carcinogenic risks of employment in the furniture making industry, the carpentry industry, and the lumber and sawmill industry. IARC has determined that there is sufficient evidence to classify untreated wood dust as a hasal carcinogen in humans (Ref. Monograph 62).

CCA TREATED WOOD; Sawdust from CCA treated wood has been shown not to cause chromosome changes in mice fed sawdust or birth defect in mice or rabbits receiving sawdust in their feed or applied to their skin.

Recreational exposure to children using CCA treated wood playground equipment has been evaluated. The results of this study indicate that the amount of arsenic transferred from the wood surface to the child is within the normal variation of total arsenic exposure to children and that the maximum risks of sign cancer associated with the exposure approximates the sign cancer risk from the sunlight experienced during play periods.

Leaf, stem, and fruit of grape plants grown adjacent to CCA treated wood poles did not take up preservative components from the poles above background levels (firm) of detection 0.2 and 0.05 ppm for chrome and arsenic, respectively).

CCA PRESERVATIVE: The effects of industrial exposure to the chrome-copper-arsenic preservative used to treat CCA wood has been evaluated in three independent epidemiology studies. In each case the authors concluded that workers exposed on a daily basis to these preservatives were at no increased risk of death or disease as a result of their exposure.

Ingestion of components (arsenic and chromium) of the liquid preservative have caused toxicity to pregnant laboratory enimals and their fetuses. Reproductive performance in laboratory enimals was not affected by feeding diets containing arsenic.

IARC, NTP and OSHA do not consistently distinguish among arsenic or chrome species but list inorganic arsenic and chromium and certain chromium compounds as human descinagens. Cancers in humans have followed from long term: 1) consumption of Fowler's Solution, a medicinal trivalent arsenicat; 2) inhalation and skin contact with inorganic trivalent arsenic sheep-dust; 3) the combined inhalation of arsenic trioxida (trivalent arsenical) sulfur dioxide, and other particulates from one smetting in copper production; 4) occupational exposure to nonwater-soluble hexavalent chromium, This product is not manufactured with trivalent arsenic or nonwater-soluble hexavalent chromium compounds but may contain some trivalent arsenic as a result of reactions occurring after wood treatment.

This product must not come in contact with food or feed. Showering and clothing change recommended at the end of each shift.

No known ingredients which occur at greater than 0.1%, other than those listed above, are listed as a cardinogen in the IARC Monographs on the Evaluation of the Cardinogenic Risk of Chemicals to Humans, the NTP Annual Report on Cardinogens or OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1001-1047 Subpart Z Toxic and Hazardous Substances (Specifically Regulated Substances).

SECTION VII - PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING AND USE

HAZARD CLASS; Not regulated under DOT, U.S. DOT ID: Not regulated under DOT, UNMA NUMBER: Not regulated under DOT,

PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN HANDLING AND STORAGE: Use good personal hygiene, wash before eating and smoking. Specify only pressure treated wood troated with "oxide" CCA preservatives and free from excess surface deposits of preservatives. Avoid handling and machining of freshly treated "wet" wood unless specified safety precautions are observed.

OTHER PRECAUTIONS: Do not use until Consumer Information Sheet (CIS) is read and understood. Wash exposed areas promptly and thoroughly after skin contact from working with this product and before eating, drinking, using tobaccu products or rest rooms. Do not wear contact lens without proper eye protection when using them. Wear dust mask when cleaning up sawdust. Read and follow CIS instructions. STEPS TO BE TAKEN IN CASE MATERIAL (S RELEASED OR SPILLED: Maintain a clean workplace. Clean up scrap lumber and sawdust.

WASTE DISPOSAL METHODS: Dispose waste material in an approved landfill. DO NOT BURNL Ash may be toxic and a hazardous waste; combustion vapors may be toxic. Dispose in accordance with all Federal, State, and Local laws.

SECTION VIII - CONTROL MEASURES

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: When machining, a dust mask is recommended. If exposure limits are exceeded, use NIOSH approved respirator. Refer to the OSHA Arsenic Standard in 29 CFR 1910,1018 for appropriate respirator if the OSHA PEL is exceeded for assenic. VENTILATION REQUIREMENTS: In enclosed environments, ventilation may be required in order to maintain exposure limits.

LOCAL EXHAUST: N/A MECHANICAL: When machining.

SPECIAL: NIA

PROTECTIVE GLOVES; Rubber when handling wet wood. Leather to avoid splinters.

EYE PROTECTION: To protect from sawdust.

OTHER PROTECTIVE CLOTHING OR EQUIPMENT: As necessary to limit exposure when handling wet wood,

WORKHYGIENIC PRACTICES: Use good personal hygiene. Wash hands before eating or smoking.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

CALIFORNIA'S PROPOSITION 65: This product contains a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer.



WHY STORAGE AND USE OF OSMOSE BRAND PRESSURE TREATED WOOD DOES NOT REQUIRE REPORTING THE SAME TO STATE AUTHORITIES UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE SUPERFUND AMENDMENT AND REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 1986 (SARA)

Title III of SARA requires companies to report to their state agencies the storage of specified chemicals stored in volumes equal to or greater than the Threshold Planning Quantity (TPQ). One of the specified chemicals is arsenic pentoxide.

The MSDS for Osmose Brand Pressure Treated Wood clearly indicates that the product contains arsenic pertoxide. THIS IS INCORRECT, but for a reason. Osmose Brand Pressure Treated Wood contains arsenic in the form of a chromium arsenate complex with the wood as a result of the fixation chemical reactions of chromated copper arsenate and wood.

The MSOS refers to arsenic pertoxide because the AWPA Standard calls for the expression at chromated copper arsenate refertion in the treated wood on the oxide basis, regardless of the form of chemical used to formulate the chromated copper arsenate wood preservative. These chemical forms are always expressed on the oxide basis, i.e., chromic exide (CrO₂), copper oxide (CuO) and arsenic pertoxide (As2O₆). The arsenic as found in Osmose Brand Pressure Treated Wood is a chromium copper arsenate complex. However, in order to comply with the AWPA Standards, the form of arsenic is merely expressed as the arsenic pertoxide equivalent on the MSOS.

Since Osmose Stand Pressure Treated Wood does not contain assenic pentoxide but rather a chromium assenate complex, you are not required to report your storage of the same under Title III of SARA. However, if you want, you may do so by merely contacting your state authorities. Find out where your local emergency planning unit is headquartered and contact them to determine how you can assist in the development of a local emergency plan.

If your state inspector has any questions concerning the above information, please have him contact Gerald L. Daugherty, Osmose Corporate Counsel, at (520)778-2310.

N/A = Not Applicable

NOTICE:

The information herein is given in good faith but no warranty, expressed or implied, is made, and Osmose Wood Preserving, inc. expressly disclaims liability from reliance on such information.

Information on this form is furnished for the purpose of compliance with the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 and shall not be used for any other purpose. Use or dissemination of all or any part of this information for any other purpose may result in a violation of law or constitute grounds for legal action.